FRIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol II No 159 *15 August 1979*

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GDR SCORES U.S. LINKING OF SALT II WITH INCREASED ARMS SPENDING

LD142218 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Guenter Leuschner commentary]

[Text] Nearly 2 months have passed since the signing of SALT II in Vienna. During this period the debate between the advocates and opponents of a positive disarmament policy (? has intensified still further). Guenter Leuschner comments on some aspects of this debate:

With the start of the summer recess, the first round of the SALT II debate in the U.S. Senate has ended. The present state of this debate does not of course allow any conclusion to be made about its ultimate outcome, but the Washington STAR in its summing up of the question so far had this to say: The treaty has emerged from this test intact and undamaged. Its opponents have not succeeded in (?enlisting) and substantial support for even a single point (?of their criticism) of the contents of the treaty.

However, at the same time the U.S. press refers to the intention of a group of senators to make their agreement to SALT II dependent on additional increases in military expenditures. For instance, the demand has repeatedly been stated for an annual 5 percent increase in the arms budget, instead of the 3 percent increase already decided upon by the government. Such a link would of course result in a paradoxical situation. After all SALT II is intended to curtail the arms race and create the prerequisites for a subsequent, radical reduction of the strategic arms arsenals, in short to achieve the very opposite of what some people are now (?suggesting). The absurdity of such a condition also lies in the fact that, according to U.S. politicians, the U.S. arms industry will already be working at full capacity for some time to come.

This demand for increased arms spending makes sense--and very dangerous at that--only in the context of the trend in the West to force an escalation of the arms race on the socialist countries in the hope that this will seriously harm socialism. This notion is dangerous, especially for the economies of the capitalist states themselves facing, as they do, a multitude of unsolved problems. The notion is dangerous also because imperialism tried once before in the fifties to (?out-arm) socialism, only to find itself in the end in the impasse of the arms race. To repeat former mistakes (?is no guarantee of) success. Nonetheless, the socialist state, must make allowances in their calculations for the fact that there are people in the West who do not learn from their defeats.

There is no need to repeat that under socialism no one has the least interest in the arms race. In the East no one makes a profit out of the arms race, no shareholders, [words indistinct], no retired officers or politicians as advisers. The arms lobby as we know it in the West does not exist in the East. This quotation from yesterday's Frankfurter RUNDSCHAU may be seen as an admission that more realistically minded circles in the West are beginning to (?acknowledge some) fundamental truths. We will continue our patient and persistent (?search for) ways of disarmament. Yet at the same time, we think little of recommendations seeking to change the military balance in favor of NATO, which would be bound to endanger our security and thus peace. We have not spent a single penny more for our defense than is necessary, nor a penny less. There will not and cannot be any change in this respect as long as NATO is dominated by those who seek their salvation in the arms race instead of disarmament.

POLISH PAPER PRAISES U.S. ADMINISTRATION'S STAND ON SALT II

AU141802 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 10 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Editorial commentary signed "Stef.": "The Halfway Mark of the Great Debate"]

[Text] Two Senate committees--the Armed Forces Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee--have concluded the preliminary debate on the issue of either approving or rejecting the SALT II accord. The debate will resume at plenary sessions next October, following the summer vacations. It can be assumed, however, that backers and opponents of the accord have stated all their substantial or supposedly substantial arguments and that the general trend is now obvious.

Because 100 or so senators--many of whom have no idea at all about international policy and just a few of whom know what the accord is about, hold the key to the fate of the accord--it is worth recapitulating what pressures they have been exposed to and what views they have expressed.

Having cut one's way through the thicket of individual speeches, one is able to assume that the original opponents of SALT II can be divided into three categories. The first category, which will certainly remain what it is, is most hypocritical. On the pretext that the principle of the balance of power should be defended, that category is unable to come to terms with the fact that it is precisely the SALT II accord which creates just such a balance, because, for the champions of the slogan "America in the lead," this signifies the disappearance of the myth that the world will be happy and peaceful only if it accepts U.S. domination as an axiom and a blessing in the bargain. The second category has had doubts about the criteria of strategic equilibrium, but it has been relatively easy to convince it that purely statistical calculations in terms of the quantities of warheads, missiles and so on attest to one's amateurishness and primitivism because, when determining the mutual capacity for destruction nowadays, it is necessary to take into account ususually complicated criteria of strength, ability to mobilize, certainty in launching accurate missiles, general requirements of the defense of a given country and so on, which together form the only crucial criterion in present times--the ability to repulse a sudden attack. That is why one of the fundamental ways of evaluating equilibrium during the SALT II negotiations was the so-called simulated exchange of nuclear strikes. Finally, the third category of opponents has tried to undermine the credibility of verifying SALT II decisions. The complete "transparency" of the two systems of forces, primarily thanks to improved satellite observation and remote ground observation, has enabled representatives of the administration to easily dispose of those reservations.

It goes without saying that rational data are not the only--not even the primary--considerations of consequence in such debates. A large number of Republican senators view the rejection of the accord as an opportunity to trip up Carter as a presidential candidate for the second term. Others believe that U.S. society is so sensitive to the "threat of communism" that every argument aimed at proving "Soviet perfidy" or a change in the balance of power in favor of the USSR improves their personal chances for the next elections.

In view of such a climate we must note with appreciation that the administration has fully committed itself to defending the SALT II accord and that a large number of the senators has accepted the administration's meaningful arguments. [paragraph continues]

Although forecasts are rather differentiated, we can assume that today between 50 percent and two-thirds of the Senate's members are for ratification, with the possible addition of a rider concretizing certain points of the accord but not requiring another discussion of it, a discussion that the Soviet Union has rejected from the very beginning. It is worth noting that former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, who was originally thought to be an opponent of the accord, has backed such a solution.

However, that optimistic forecast, an alternative to which would be an unrestrained arms race and a cardinal worsening of Soviet-American relations, should be qualified by the fear that cold war circles will put the U.S. administration under effective pressure to make it compensate for the "losses" occasioned by the accord through raising military expenditures on new types of weapons not forbidden by the SALT II accord and on strengthening the nuclear and conventional forces of the so-called European theater.

POLISH PAPER CRITICIZES GENSCHER'S MISSILE TALKS WITH U.S.

AU141525 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Janusz Reiter commentary: "Perverse Thinking"]

[Text] The discussion on "modernization of medium-range missiles with atomic warheads" has been "very successful;" that is what DPA has reported from Washington, where FRG Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher paid a visit. That is bad news, perhaps a harbinger of increased armaments on our continent. The West Germans and the Americans, who have for a long time been at odds on many other issues, seem to have struck accord on that score.

The plans for increasing the European arsenals of medium-range nuclear weapons have been known for a long time among diplomats only, as if for fear that publicity might have drawn the attention of the public. It is common knowledge that those plans also have many opponents within the SPD: At one time Egon Bahr did not hesitate to call the neutron bomb "a perversion of human thinking." The indignation created by the neutron bomb has evaporated, but the very idea of strengthening the nuclear arsenals has not died down. However paradoxical that may sound, the idea has been revived in connection with the signing of the SALT II accord.

None of the West European capitals has grudged verbal support to the U.S.-Soviet strategic dialog, but some of them qualified their approval by a strange reservation: "Western Europe's security has suffered as a result of SALT II, so intensified armaments in Europe must constitute a response to that." As is obvious, such an interpretation is fully consistent with the moods prevailing across the Atlantic. The SALT II opponents in Washington did not demand that the accord be rejected; they agreed to accept it on one condition: the United States is to increase military expenditures.

That is the way in which the entire sense of disarmament measures can be perverted. As everyone knows, the disarmament accords signed so far are not foolproof against the arms race. Should either side want to take advantage of the loopholes in those accords, then they will become irrelevant. Along with the balance of power, trust is one of the pillars of peace. If that pillar is destroyed, the entire edifice may founder.

LLESHI GREETS CONGO PRESIDENT ON NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU141901 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Denis Sassou-N'Guesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, head of state and chairman of the Council of Ministers:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Republic of the Congo, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and my own behalf, it is my pleasure to send you best wishes for the prosperity of the Congolese people.

I express my conviction that the friendly relations between our two peoples and countries will constantly be developed and strengthened to mutual benefit and in the struggle against imperialism.

ATA REVIEWS COMMUNICATION SECTOR DEVELOPMENT ON FESTIVE DAY

AU101515 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU

["New Achievements and Prospects in the Field of Communications"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, August 10, ATA--Today the Albanian working people of communications celebrate with joy their day. They saw to this day with an enthusiasm and revolutionary impetus which has burst out throughout the country in the context of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the homeland. The tasks of the January-July period were successfully realized in the motor road, railway and sea transport. The working people of the communications, alongside the realization of the planned tasks are making a great contribution also to the elimination of the consequences of the 15th of April earthquake as soon as possible.

Several old vehicles, some small wooden boats, a few kilometres of motor roads, property of the foreign private companies and not a single kilometer of railways, this is what post war Albania "inherited" from the feudal-bourgeois antipeople regimes of the past.

While today, only in two days and only with the means of the enterprises of the system of the Ministry of Communications is carried out a volume of transport equal to that of the whole year 1938.

The sector of transport, parallel with the different branches of the people's economy, grew and strengthened too, from year to year and from one five year plan to the next. New motor roads were constructed which now link with the centre [of] even the remotest village, while the youth built the railway lines and numerous vehicle parks and railway stations equipped with modern means were set up. Today the motor road transport of the Ministry of Communications realizes in 15 days a volume of transport equal to that of 1950 and that of 1955 in less than two months. As well as this, today Albania has a developed merchant fleet, equipped with oceangoing vessels while in the port of Durres alone are loaded and unloaded five times more goods than in 1950. The volume of internal sea transport in tons has increased ten times as compared with pre-liberation while the external sea transport increased over four times as compared with 1960.

Liberation found Albania without railways. Today it has many railway lines to which was also added the Prenjas-Guri I Kuq railway built by voluntary labour.

To have an idea of the impetuous development of this sector of transport, suffice it to mention that, as compared with 1950, today it transports five million tons of goods more than in 1950.

The 7th Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania opened up new prospects and set greater tasks to the working people of the communications. On the basis of the Sixth Five Year Plan, as compared with 1975, the volume of goods transport by the means of the enterprises of the system of the Ministry of Communications is envisaged to increase by 35 per cent in 1980. As well as this, during the current five year plan, the Albanian engineering industry will turn out, relying on its own forces, 95 per cent of the spare parts for the sector of communications.

On the occasion of the festivity of the working people of the communications, today the Albanian newspapers publish articles and other materials through which they reflect the achievements attained so far in this field and its prospects.

BRIEFS

SWEDISH DELEGATION DEPARTURE--A delegation of the Swedish-Albanian Friendship Society led by (Larsson Holstein), chairman of the society, has visited our country at the invitation of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. During their stay in Albania, the Swedish guests visited work and production centers and cultural-artistic institutions. The guests were received by Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries. Javer Malo also hosted a luncheon in honor of the Swedish guests. The delegation has left our country. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU]

KOSOVO DELEGATION DEPARTURE--The Rilindja publication and graphic delegation from Kosovo led by Rexhep Zogaj has left our country. The delegation was seen off by Gani Keci, director of the book-film enterprise, and other comrades. The directorate of the book-film enterprise hosted a farewell dinner at the Adriatik Hotel in Durres in honor of the delegation. Attending were Lili Xhamo, deputy minister of education and culture, and other comrades. The dinner passed in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 11 Aug 79 AU]

KOSOVO ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE--The ensemble of the Ferizaj, Kosovo, cultural-artistic association "Kastriotet" gave its first performance in Tirana on 10 August. Attending were workers, youths and others. Also attending were Tefta Cami, minister of education and culture; Anastas Kondo, chairman of the Committee for Arts and Culture; and other comrades. Trajko Lipkovski, Yugoslav ambassador in Tirana, was also present. Tefta Cami hosted a dinner at the Arberia Hotel on 10 August in honor of the ensemble. The dinner passed in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU]

MOISIU AT ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION--A meeting was held at Cete village, Kavaje District, on 12 August to celebrate the 36th anniversary of the Kajo Karafili Partisan Battalion. Attending were workers, cooperativists, servicemen, war veterans and others. Spiro Moisiu, member of the People's Assembly Presidium; district leading party-government officials; and other comrades were also present. Xhemal Dymylja, member of the party Central Committee, greeted the gathering on behalf of the party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the General Council of the Albanian Democratic Front. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Aug 79 AU]

JOINT STATEMENT ISSUED ON PLO SPOKESMAN'S VISIT

JN062111 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1715 GMT 6 Aug 79 JN

[Joint Palestinian-Bulgarian statement issued at the end of the visit to Bulgaria paid by 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO official spokesman--date not given]

[Text] At the invitation of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace, 'Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar, PLO Executive Committee member, chairman of the Palestinian Committee for Peace and Solidarity and PLO official spokesman, visited our country.

During his visit, Abu Mayzar visited [words indistinct] in Sofia. He had talks with the AAPSO chairman and with several strugglers of the peace committee in the places he visited. Abu Mayzar also became acquainted with prominent landmarks in the capital of Sofia.

During the meeting he had with Georgi Dimitrov-Goshkin, chairman of the National Committee for the Defense of Peace; the great guest was acquainted in detail with aspects of the domestic and international activity carried out by the National Committee for the Defense of Peace. During the talks, the two sides exchanged views on many questions and issues related to the Palestinian struggle and to Middle East issues, particularly following the conclusion of the Camp David agreements and the separate peace treaty signed between the Egyptian regime and Israel under U.S. auspices. Views were identical on all questions discussed, particularly on the danger of the U.S. Middle East policy. The two sides agreed that the Camp David agreements are a blatant violation of international law, of the UN resolutions on the Palestine issue and of the inviolable national rights of the Palestinian people, as affirmed by the UN General Assembly resolutions Nos 3236, 3237 and by others.

The two sides regard the Camp David agreements and the treaty concluded between the Egyptian regime and the Israeli authorities, with the encouragement of and under the auspices of the United States, as an invitation to further wars and to further tension in the Middle East. They do not serve the cause of just peace in the Middle East area and the world. These agreements also inflict the gravest harm on the Arab cause, particularly on the Palestine cause. In addition, they constitute a blatant aggression on Arab sovereignty and on international peace and security.

The two sides denounced the racist Israeli-Zionist policy and its fascist practices in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands, particularly in regard to the annexation of Jerusalem, the construction of settlements in the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands and the continuation of the policy of repression of liberties and racial segregation through deportation, expulsion and forced evacuation of the Arab citizens, workers and strugglers in the occupied areas.

The two sides condemned the acts of aggression and the war of annihilation unleashed by the Israeli authorities against the Lebanese people and the Palestinian camps, as well as the barbaric raids, the escalation of the policy of aggression and the covert occupation through Israeli agents in southern Lebanon, such as Sa'd Haddad.

The two sides strongly condemned the official, organized terrorism carried out by Israel against the PLO, its leaders and representatives abroad--terrorism that Israel has carried out in various barbaric forms, including assassinations. The most recent instances are the assassinations by Israeli agents of Comrade Zuhayr Muhsin, PLO Executive Committee member and Palestinian commander, struggler 'Ali Hasan Salamah, and others.

Abu Mayzar explained in detail the activities of the Palestinian peace movement and the heroic struggle of the Palestinian Arab people, under the leadership of the PLO both inside and outside the occupied Palestinian areas and on the Arab and international levels. Abu Mayzar also explained the goals and results of the visit made by Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman, and his delegation to Vienna and of his meetings with Chancellors Kreisky and Brandt.

The two sides expressed the identity of their views on 'Arafat's visit to Vienna, regarding the visit as a positive step and a major contribution to deepening the Western public's awareness of the significance of the PLO's role in this connection vis-a-vis the Palestine issue, as well as the significance of regaining the inviolable rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to return, self-determination and the establishment of their independent state under the leadership of the PLO--the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people--as a condition for establishing just peace in the Middle East.

The two sides affirmed that resolution of the Middle East problem cannot be achieved unless Israel makes a full withdrawal from all the occupied Arab and Palestinian lands and unless the Palestinian people regain their full and inviolable national rights, as recognized by the world public on the widest possible scale.

Brother Abu Mayzar expressed the Palestinian Peace and Solidarity Committee's appreciation of the constant policy of the socialist countries, foremost of which is the Soviet Union, particularly toward the just world peace issues, such as curbing disarmament and consolidating international detente, since this policy is a major contribution to the progress of mankind and to averting the calamities of destructive atomic wars.

On behalf of the Palestinian Committee for Peace and Solidarity, brother Abu Mayzar expressed profound thanks, appreciation and gratitude to Bulgaria--party, government and people--under the leadership of the prominent internationalist struggler Todor Zhivkov, for Bulgaria's support of and assistance to the Palestinian people's struggle to regain their just national rights, as well as to the Arab peoples' just struggle against the Israeli occupation and against the Zionist-imperialist-U.S. plotting in the Middle East.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VIETNAMESE MILITARY DELEGATION LEADER

AU141819 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] On 14 August at the Evksinograd Residence Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, received Col Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee Politburo, deputy secretary of the party's Central Military Committee and chief of the Main Political Administration of the Vietnamese People's Army.

The ever strengthening relations and cooperation between our parties, countries and peoples and the unreserved Bulgarian fraternal support for the Vietnamese people's efforts to construct its socialist state were stressed during the talk.

Col Gen Kiril Kosev, head of the Main Political Administration of the Bulgarian People's Army, and Le Quang Hiep, Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, attended the meeting.

PEKO TAKOV RECEIVES AWARDS, CONGRATULATIONS ON BIRTHDAY

AU141616 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The State Council has issued a decree awarding Peko Takov, BCP Central Committee member and deputy chairman of the State Council, with the title Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria on his active participation in the struggle against fascism and capitalism and the construction of socialism, and on his 70th birthday.

The BCP Central Committee has sent Comrade Peko Takov a greeting message which reads:

Dear Comrade Takov, on the day of your happy 70th birthday, and being awarded the most honorable title, Hero of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, we most cordially greet you and fraternally embrace you. You were born with the communist ideal and tempered your willpower and character in the fire of revolutionary struggles; inspired by the constructive pathos of communism. Our party and people know you today as an inspired tribune and noted statesman, a patriot and internationalist and a steady fighter for the development of the Bulgarian-Soviet Friendship.

From the bottom of our hearts we wish you good health and long life, so that you can continue to live and struggle with your characteristic zeal for the communist future of our dear motherland--the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

DJURANOVIC UNDERGOING TREATMENT AT INSTITUTE

LD131554 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0953 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, is undergoing treatment at the Dr Sima Milosevic Institute in Igalo for discopathy and lumbar ischalgia [as received]. Due to the nature of the complaint, the treatment will continue for some time.

BRIEFS

POLISH WORKERS PUBLISHING DELEGATION--Ognyan Doynov, Politburo member and secretary of the BCP Central Committee, has received the visiting Polish delegation led by Zdzislaw Andruszkiewicz, chairman of the Prasa-Ksiazka-Ruch Workers Publishing Cooperative. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 79 AU]

SOVIET GOVERNMENTAL DELEGATION--Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Nikolay Lopatin, Soviet deputy minister of energy and electrification. Nikola Todoriev, minister of power supply, also attended the cordial and friendly talks. Problems connected with the building up of the power supply projects in Bulgaria were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1330 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU] Grigor Stoichkov has also received Semen Skachkov, chairman of the Soviet State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU]

NEW COLOMBIAN AMBASSADOR--Maria Arenas Carmenza, the newly appointed ambassador of the Republic of Colombia in Bulgaria, arrived in Bulgaria. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 79 p 6 AU]

COOPERATION WITH MEXICO--Sofia, August 10 (BTA)--The 1st constituent session of the Joint Bulgaro-Mexican Commission on Scientific and Technological Cooperation ended. The Bulgarian delegation (?was led) by [name indistinct] director general in the State Committee for Science and Technological Progress, and the Mexican delegation-by Admiral Humberto Escandon Uribe, Mexico's ambassador to Bulgaria. Regulations for the commission's work were approved during the session. Views were exchanged on the development of science and technology in the two countries, as well as on some issues pertaining to expansion of cooperation between Bulgaria and Mexico in this sphere. The two sides exchanged proposals on scientific and technological cooperation in agriculture, forestry, shipbuilding, chemical and petrochemical industry and construction. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1840 GMT 10 Aug 79 AU]

ANGOLAN COOPERATION DOCUMENTS--The documents on cooperation between Bulgaria and Angola, signed in Luanda in 1978 and approved by the Angolan Presidental Council, were ratified in a decree issued by Agostinho Neto, Angola's president. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

TU CONTACTS WITH ETHIOPIA--Sofia, August 14 (BTA)--Talks were held here today between a delegation of the All-Ethiopian Trade Union, led by Mr Mulugeta Nimer [name as received], chairman of the Executive Council, and a delegation of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions, headed by Georgi Evgeniev, deputy-chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions. The two delegations informed each other of the life and activity of the working people and the trade unions in the two countries. Mr Mulugeta Nimer spoke about the situation in Ethiopia. He emphasized the determination of the trade unions to contribute actively to the development of the country following the road of socialist orientation and to defend its territorial integrity and independence. The Ethiopian delegation arrived in Bulgaria today. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1338 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU]

KUBADINSKI MEETS CYPRUS VISITORS--On 14 August Comrade Pencho Kubadinski received Andonios Verolemos, member of the Cyprus Democratic Party Central Committee Politburo, and Stavros Andoniadhis, member of the Central Committee Politburo and Executive Committee. A friendly talk took place during which Comrade Kubadinski expressed Bulgaria's principled and consistant policy on solving the Cyprus problem. The possibilities of further developing the cooperation between the Fatherland Front and the Cyprus Democratic Party were discussed. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1700 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU]

BALKAN SPORTS COOPERATION--Athens, August 11 (BTA)--[Words indistinct] Karamanlis, deputy-minister of [word indistinct] at the Presidency of the Greek Government, yesterday received Mr Trendafil Martinski, chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sport, and Mr Todor Todorov, deputy chairman of the CC of the BUFCS and chairman of the Bulgarian Track-and-Field Federation, who are heads of the Bulgarian delegation for the jubilee Track-and-Field Balkan Games. At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, questions of furthering Bulgaro-Greek cooperation in the field of physical culture and sport were discussed. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU]

HAMBURG MAYOR HOLDS TALK WITH HUSAK

LD142112 Hamburg DPA in German 1918 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--Mayor of Hamburg Hans-Ulrich Klose was received at Lany Castle today by Gustav Husak, the Czechoslovak head of state and party chief, for an hour's talk, twice as long as planned. The spokesman of the Hamburg Senat, Manfred Bissinger, said in Prague tonight that the expansion of trade relations, the policy of detente and energy matters were discussed in the interview, which was included at short notice in Klose's program.

According to Bissinger, Husak concurred with Klose's proposal to start up an exchange of scholars and students between Prague and Hamburg Universities. Husak wants to remove German-Czechoslovak relations from the "hysteria" which has prevailed for years. According to Bissinger, the conversation took place in a "very friendly" atmosphere. Husak said that, while much had been achieved since the signing of the Bonn-Prague treaty in 1973, further improvements would be sought.

Much time was devoted to energy, with discussion ranging from nuclear energy and coal mining to the natural gas pipeline passing through Czechoslovakia. In the context of detente, the question of human rights was raised, but Bissinger gave no details.

Bissinger added tonight that Klose had put to Husak six cases of German citizens held in Czechoslovak prisons. Husak had promised an "early positive review."

HOFFMANN-LED TU DELEGATION LEAVES FOR FINLAND

LD142008 Prague CTK in English 1816 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--An official delegation of the Central Council of Czechoslovak Trade Unions, led by its chairman and Communist Party Presidium member, Karel Hoffmann, left on Tuesday for Helsinki at the invitation of the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions.

The Czechoslovak delegation will have talks with Finnish trade union organization representatives and visit some industrial enterprises.

PARIS LAWYER ON IMPENDING TRIALS OF DISSIDENTS

LD140805 [Editorial Report LD] Paris LE MONDE in French 7 August 1979 carries on page 6 a 500-word unattributed report on the information obtained by French lawyer Sylviane Mercier during an unofficial visit to Prague on 29 through 31 July to investigate the cases of the Czechoslovak dissidents at present awaiting trial on subversion charges. Ms Mercier reported that:

"The lawyers appointed have only been allowed to talk with their clients twice on average--either in the presence of the police or through a grille preventing written documents being handed over--and are refusing to inform the accused or their families of the evidence against them. If this attitude by the defense has not been dictated by the authorities it could be the result of the atmosphere of fear aroused in the bar by the expulsion of Mr Danisz, the dissidents' usual lawyer, and the legal proceedings taken against him. Nonetheless one lawyer apparently refused his appointment in protest.

"Ms Mercier also learned that an 11th person, Miroslav Cerny, who was imprisoned for his views in 1977, has been charged in connection with this affair and that Mr Jan Bednar, the son of one of the accused, has just been expelled from university for signing Charter 77 and for failing to declare that his mother was expelled from the Communist Party in 1970 when he registered at the university. Mr Bednar is now a night watchman."

PARLIAMENTARY TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM DISCREDITED

AU141500 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Ivan Hlivka article: "Crisis and Instability; What Direction Does Present Capitalism Take?"]

[Excerpts] Recent events once again demonstrate the unstable and unreliable nature of the situation in the capitalist world which brings with it political surprises that sometimes complicate the policy of detente, cooperation among nations and states and social progress in general. This is manifested by the election results in Great Britain where the Labor Party relinquished the government to the Conservatives, by the appointment of an extreme rightwing representative of the Christian Social Union to the post of the president of the FRG Bundestag, by the shifts in favor of conservative parties in Sweden, Finland, Canada, New Zealand and Australia, by the defeat of leftwing forces in the Luxembourg elections, by the reactivation of rightwing, neofascist and racist extremist elements in the whole capitalist world and so forth.

The fact that conservative forces are gaining momentum cannot be denied, nor can it be passed without notice or without an answer concerning its causes. Otherwise it would be impossible to predict the prospects of the further development in the field of class struggle in the capitalist world and the prospects of further international developments.

The situation today is such that the economic instability in the capitalist world also causes its political instability. The whole system of political and social relationships is in crisis. The power of the bourgeois state and the entire ruling class is being undermined. A shift of political forces to the detriment of the existing order is taking place.

Only recently a balance of the sociopolitical power existed in the advanced capitalist countries. The bourgeois circles could predict with relative accuracy how many votes the rightwing, the center or the communist parties would receive in the elections in one country or another. However, this balance lasted only as long as the relative high speed economic development continued. While this economic development continued either the conservatives or moderate reformists prevailed. There was no threat to the existing order. This was the case until the middle of the present decade when Western society began to feel the icy breath of the crisis, and when it began to feel suffocated by the increasingly stifling atmosphere of social antagonism.

As a result of the "crisis of confidence" toward the policy of the ruling parties, the influence of parties that used to be traditionally supported by petty-bourgeois classes (Free Democrats in the FRG, radical and centrist groups in France and so forth) has declined. The acute political instability is manifested with particular sharpness in Italy where the Christian Democratic Party, which has been the ruling party for almost 30 years, is suddenly facing the rapidly increasing influence of the Communists. A similar situation is also emerging in other countries. In Scandinavia, for example, no party can rely on the firm support of the voters.

The communist parties in the capitalist states realize that the former balance of political power could be, under certain circumstances, upset in favor of bourgeois reactionary circles with all the ensuing domestic and foreign political consequences. Today the struggle for averting this possibility forms one of the most important orientations of the activity not only of communists but also of other democratic forces and their organizations.

They are aware that world reaction will seek and consolidate all possible and impossible means to safeguard its power positions in the future, that it will support and advance "conservative" solutions, dismantle democracy and markedly change the inner balance of power in its favor.

If we consider these facts, the reflections of some forces in the revolutionary movement to the effect that today the nonviolent, parliamentary path is the "only" way of making the transition to socialism in the advanced Western countries must appear as very naive and dangerous. As we can see, the bourgeoisie does not at all intend to give up and voluntarily surrender its capital and privileges.

On the contrary, the monopolist bourgeoisie has for a long time been trying to create even more effective instruments of pressure and discrimination against revolutionary and progressive forces, and, whenever necessary, it has been trying to change the impact of its methods of exercising power in other ways. Its arsenal includes the use of force, the threat of force and, of course, other more refined and cunning methods of social and ideological manipulation and influence on petty bourgeois souls.

The advocates of harsh methods of exercising power would like to exploit the instability of Western governments and parliaments and, in some cases, of corruption and the disappointment among the population ensuing from it as well as of the fact that this disappointment calls forth a longing for a "strong hand" capable of establishing "order" among the conservative part of the population.

In order to keep a tight rein on the masses, the reactionary circles of the West organize and support terrorism. This is designed to alter the mood of the people, to intimidate the Philistines and to achieve a shift to the right in state policy. The "forces of order" are allegedly the guarantee for averting the threat and for taming the extremists. The term "forces of order" is interpreted as meaning the army and the police but also rightwing and ultrarightwing groups.

The present so-called energy crisis is also being exploited for capitalist ends. The causes of the economic shocks which are being felt by the capitalist world and which affect the vital interests of the working people lie in the discrepancies of capitalism. These discrepancies have led to the energy and raw-material crisis which, in turn, has resulted in an increase of raw material prices. The measures enacted by the developing countries--such as the increase in the price of crude oil and other raw materials--is interpreted as "the robbing of whites by the coloreds."

From the foreign political viewpoint, this dangerous propaganda is reflected in the consolidation of supranational corporations, in the activation of "Atlanticism" and "Europism", in the psychological warfare against socialism and in the increasingly frequent attempts to violate the national sovereignty of developing nations.

The present situation confirms the correctness of the stand of the communist parties that nations are threatened by the enormous danger ensuing from the characteristic tendency of imperialism to liquidate democratic freedoms and the independence of nations, peace, coexistence among nations and social progress. [paragraph continues]

The degree of this danger is largely dependent on the ability of progressive political parties and democratic organizations and movements to resist the degradation toward reaction and terrorism and to bar the way to the ultra-rightwing.

The militant activities of millions in the capitalist world are the best answer to the imperialist strategy and tactics. Just as in the past year, the unity of the workers class and the international communist movement is the guarantee of success. The cohesion of the workers class and other classes and strata allied with it undermines both the real and potential social base of reaction.

The future of mankind is dependent on the power and on the mobilization of all currents of the world revolutionary movement of the present. There is no doubt that it will be a progressive future.

HARVEST MAKING 'SLOW PROGRESS' IN SOME AREAS

LD142254 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2100 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] At a meeting of the Central Harvest Commission in Prague, it was pointed out that in the Czech Socialist Republic roughly one-third of the harvest had been brought in so far. Even though farmers have used every suitable moment for the harvest, the weekly increase amounted to only 270,000 hectares. Most of the grain crop was harvested last week in Moravia. But the harvest is making slow progress in the South Bohemian and West Bohemian Regions.

BRIEFS

NEW IRANIAN ENVOY--Prague--Iran's new ambassador to Czechoslovakia, Yahya Mohamed Vaziri, was received here on Monday by Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Stanislav Svoboda. [Text] [Prague CTK in English 0803 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD]

FLOODED HOMES--Well over 100 low-lying homes and cellars in villages in the Jihlava area were flooded on 8 August. Damages have been estimated at several million korunas. [Prague MLADA FRONTA in Czech 10 Aug 79 p 7 AU]

BUNDESWEHR DOES NOT LACK 'CONCEPT' OF ENEMY

LD141012 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2110 .g 79 LD

[Heinz Britsche Commentary]

[Text] The FRG mass media have in recent weeks highlighted the issue of the motivation of Bundeswehr soldiers. Although this question may conceal some of their own worries, the media have always used it in order to slander the GDR's National People's Army. Put in a nutshell, the image of the enemy is involved. The diversionist radio station calling itself Deutschlandfunk put it like this: The Bundeswehr is struggling hard to motivate its men. In contrast to the GDR, no enemy image is being created and no hatred inculcated.

This hypocrisy may be intended for simpletons. These two sentences carry so much defamation and hatred of socialism, carry the maximum of distortion, particularly if we consider that the FRG radio commentary ends: In contrast to the federal defense minister's insistence that respect for the individual is the essence of moral leadership, the hatred instilled in the National People's Army expresses a philosophy of contempt for man.

Let us note first of all that Marxism is the most humane philosophy, being directed against man's exploitation of man. But to take up the term hatred, who needs to be ashamed of hatred when he knows what crimes, often almost unimaginable in their cruelty, have been and are still being committed by imperialist mercenaries. Should we forget the pictures of Auschwitz, Oradour and Warsaw, pictures which show that it was soldiers wearing not only the uniform of the Waffen SS but also of the Wehrmacht who murdered women and children? The memoirs of the generals who commanded them are available in Bundeswehr libraries. Should we forget the murderous deeds of the GI's, of the notorious Green Berets and of Lieutenant Calley's platoon? Should we spread a mantle of silence over the crimes of the soldiers of General Pinochet or Somoza? No, we hate them and the society they created just because we love mankind. Human well-being is our supreme principle, not profit as in the imperialist states.

So we need not be hypocritical in professing our love and our hatred. The concept of enemy, allegedly absent in the ranks of the Bundeswehr, is a different matter. What is it if not thinking in terms of an enemy when FRG Army personnel are being prepared exclusively for a war against the East, against the Warsaw Treaty armies? The Radio Free Berlin commentator Thomas (Habicht) recently said about the motivation of Bundeswehr soldiers, and I quote: They must understand why the Eastern bloc states remain militarily our adversaries while we keep improving our political cooperation with them.

Whether adversary or enemy, it comes to the same thing. Whoever takes anticommunism as the point of departure for his military doctrine draws, whether he admits it or not, a clearly defined image of the enemy. In the Bundeswehr this has been happening from the start. The extensive red series on communism, issued by the Moral Leadership Directorate, clearly proves the point. A year ago a CDU politician published in RHEINISCHER MERKUR of 18 August an appeal to the commanders and officer corps of the Bundeswehr to be always aware that modern war is, beyond the contest of arms, a war of political ideas, propaganda and psychological warfare in which the soldier must have a firm philosophy to know what he is fighting for and against. The Bundeswehr therefore in no way dispenses with the enemy concept. [paragraph continues]

The anticommunist lines of this image are sharply drawn, not only as regards the initial positions assumed in maneuvers. Reports of the Bundeswehr's many NATO war exercises--another series is impending in the weeks ahead--cannot conceal the assumed enemy. Their thrust is too one-sidedly formulated.

The Bundeswehr soldier's image of enemy derives also from another aspect of his education--the cultivation of the traditions of Hitler's Wehrmacht including the Waffen SS. From it springs not least the cynical hatred of the FRG Army's soldiers. Is it not hatred when young lieutenants of the Bundeswehr College in Munich play at burning Jews; when noncommissioned officers advise recruits to use their combination pliers not only to cut wire fences but to wrench out the Russians' gold teeth? That did happen. The Bundeswehr Ministry recently confirmed that eight of the nine lieutenants who took part in neo-Nazi outrages are still in the service. These may be extreme cases of hatred in the Bundeswehr. That army's basic anticommunism multiplies a thousandfold each day the hostility is felt for the socialist states, the hatred is felt for socialism which the officers blame for all the world's ills.

What, in view of this concrete thinking in terms of an enemy, is the point of all this talk about there being no enemy concept? Such talk, fired as a smoke shell, backfires or, more graphically, bursts in its barrel.

BRIEFS

HARVESTING PROGRESS--Cooperative farmers and agricultural workers have thus far collected grain from 934,447 hectares. That is 37.7 percent of the cultivated area. Oil crops have been harvested from 52.4 percent; intermediate summer crops have been sown on 45.9 percent of the area envisaged for such crops, and it is planned this year to sow intermediate summer crops on 5,500 hectares above the plan in Gera Bezirk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Aug 79 p 1 AU] "Grain has been cut on more than 1 million hectares in the republic thus far. By Friday [10 August] straw was collected on three-quarters of the mowed area. Intermediate summer crops have been sown on 445,000 hectares. That is more than one-half of the area earmarked for such fodder crops." Some 109,000 tons of grain have thus far been processed for storage in Dresden Bezirk. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 11-12 Aug 79 p 1 AU]

LOSONCZI EXAMINES ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN SPEECH

LD140752 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Pal Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Presidential Council, visited Bekes County this afternoon. The guests were welcomed in Bekescsaba at the county party committee headquarters by Ferenc Frank, first secretary of the Bekes County MSZMP Committee and Pal Gyulavari, chairman of the county council. [title as heard] The president of the Presidential Council then met representatives of the county's producer cooperatives and state farms in the House of Youth and Pioneers. The guest was greeted by Bela Csatari, secrtary of the county party committee. Losonczi greeted the Bekes County delegates--representatives of almost 38,000 workers in producer cooperatives and large farms, leaders and members of socialist brigades and other participants in the mass meeting. Pal Losonczi them spoke: [begin recording]

Dear ladies and gentlemen, comrades:

This is not my first visit to Bekes County. I met the workers and leaders of Bekes County 3 and 1/2 years ago at an activists meeting like this one. At that time we talked mainly about foreign political issues. The topic of today's meeting is primarily the economy and economic policy questions, which are particularly relevent because, following the December Resolution of the HSWP Central Committee, our public opinion has been largely occupied with economic issues.

The aim of the December Resolution was to stablize our economy in accordance with our economic circumstances, to stabilize the results we have achieved so far and to maintain the standard of living we have attained. This presents quite a task since the world economic influences which affect us day after day have not improved but deteriorated in past years.

The improvement of the balance of the people's economy was one of the cornerstones of the December Resolution. This was not the first time that we had set this as our objective. Previous plans constantly discussed the improvement of the balance. To assist us in achieving this improvement, stricter economic regulations have been implemented.

The role of prices in production greatly influences the shaping of production in the wrong or right direction. Our last large production price settlement occurred when we introduced the new economic mechanism, that is, when we tried to adjust domestic production prices to real costs and the requirements of external markets. We are well aware that production issues may only be helped through price settlements. In reality, it is our production that we must put in order. Thus, prices have a decisive role in stabilizing production.

What is the state of our economy? I can say that given our economic bases, the results which the Hungarian people's economy has achieved since the liberation are not bad. It is well known that we have developed into an industrial-agrarian country from an agrarian-industrial one. We consider ourselves a moderately developed country and we have the proper program to place us among the industrially developed countries.

At the moment, the country's economic situation is such that we have credibility and a good name throughout the world. Aside from our achievements, this may also be attributed to the fact that our country is politically stable. This stability also characterizes our economic life. However, despite all this, I say that we cannot use our domestic situation as the yardstick of our achievements.

We must now make our achievements compete in international markets where our goods compete with the goods of other countries. Only products which can withstand competition in prices and modernity are saleable. Our products in recent years have depreciated on the international market: We must export an additional 20 percent to receive the same amount of imports as 6 years ago, before the great oil price explosion.

How are we doing with regard to productivity? Per capital production in Hungary is 35-40 percent of per capita production in Western European countries. Therefore, productivity in Western Europe is 2.5-3 times higher than it is here. There are several reasons for this. We have enterprises which perform excellent work--and not only a few--but we must admit that there are also enterprises which perform less well and that until now these enterprises have been able only to survive. Enterprises which did not produce any profit last year increased wages by 8.1 percent. Enterprises which produced profits of over 20 percent increased wages by only 9.3 percent. If we insure such wage increases for enterprises which do not work as well, then what incentive is there to improve work at these unproductive enterprises or to further improve work at the leading enterprises where the workers deserve what they receive? [end recording]

Allow me to say a few words about agriculture too, as something would be left wanting were I to keep quiet about it. The main results in agricultural production--perhaps not this year with regard to wheat--equals that of the members of the European Economic Community. Hungarian agriculture achieves the same average as the Western European countries. We are among the first five in the world in per capita production of wheat, corn and beets, cereals and meat. This has resulted in domestic supplies envied by countries better developed than ourselves. Simultaneously with such an improvement in domestic supplies, agricultural exports have grown sixfold since 1960. We deliver large quantities to markets in exchange for equipment and raw materials indispensable to industrial operation and production.

A propos to these considerable results, allow me to say that when we urged the peasants to join cooperatives, the triple slogan was to produce more, cheaper, with less work. The first two were I believe realized as Hungarian agriculture could produce more with less work. We may also say that with half the workforce, Hungarian agriculture produces twice as much as before the reorganization. That is to say, productivity has quadrupled. At the same time it has to be said that in the great efforts of modernization, the question of economy was not the key issue. We did many things where the main objective was availability at whatever price--it had to be produced at any price. Domestic prices had to be guided in such a way that interest--and the principle of interest--would affect production in such a way that with the increase or growth of production, prices of goods on the free market would be determined by the laws of supply and demand.

Given these circumstances, we forewent many things peculiar to agriculture and in the future it is desirable to pay greater attention to it. What am I thinking of here first and foremost? We have to review whether production related measures and methods which we previously undertook suit circumstances today. Now that the prices of energy-carriers have increased by such an amount we cannot, I believe, renounce obvious measures which were known earlier in agriculture. The increase in the price of fertilizer must make us consider not only treating manure as a substitute for chemical fertilizers but promoting its efficiency especially for chemical fertilizers but promoting its efficiency, especially when we have reached an optimum when the yield cannot be increased through chemical fertilizers. Moreover the latest research proves that increasing amounts of chemical fertilizers without manure is damaging to the soil. We have also foregone the utilization of byproducts. I am here thinking about corn stalks, chaff and beet tops--I do not want to list them.

The decrease in production of household plots was halted by effective measures taken 3 years ago but it has to be noted that despite this, even last year the numbers of cattle--or cows to be more precise--kept on household plots has decreased by 30,000. It is no disgrace to say that at the moment production by household plots and auxiliary farms represents one-third of total agricultural production. A real increase in production by small farms takes place where cooperation between the household plot and the large farm is as it should be. What should the peasant, always used to having something to do, do when he retires?

I was in Barcs not long ago and met one of my old brigade leaders. I asked what he was doing. He said he had retired and was keeping pigs. I expect you kill a lot of them, I said. Not one--he sells the lot. Then why do you keep them? Well, what else am I supposed to do? Just imagine, if I did nothing at all, I'd die in a matter of weeks.

So believe me, what that one person said is typical of a great number of peasants, and perhaps we have not paid enough attention to the fact that this extra working time and this endeavor that can be found among the small-scale producers who want to increase production on their household plots and contribute to the alleviation of the problems of the people's economy--(?this is something we haven't devoted enough time to). I believe they understand the tasks facing agriculture, what we have to do to appear on the world market with products which can stand competition in prices and quality against all the countries we meet in the market.

I know that it has generally been accepted that the prices of bread and milk have not increased all that much but the price of meat in general was not accepted amiably. In relation to income supplements the question arose that peasants receive fewer income supplements than workers and officials. Does this mean we belittle the work of peasants or that we regard them as different class citizens? I say this does not mean either. This 40-forint difference perhaps serves to arouse the attention of those who are closer to agriculture, that they do not have to live off the market, that they can produce many goods for which a man in the city has to pay a higher price. In explanation, therefore, we can also make savings by creating greater opportunities in our own supplies, by utilizing everything to produce even more.

During the political debate of our current measures, we saw that the working class and the peasantry understood the issue that true prices and the improvement of the real situation can only be realized through production. The improvement in production could be the path which stabilizes our people's economy and as a consequence the results we have achieved so far. It insures even if only to a moderate degree the maintenance of the current standard of living and its further increase. [end recording]

SOVIET AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OPENS IN KOBANYA

LD141520 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] The Soviet Union's first individual exhibition of agricultural products, food and agricultural machinery opened at the exhibition center in Kobanya this morning. Pal Romany, minister of food and agriculture, greeted the Soviet and Hungarian guests, who included Sandor Borbely, secretary of the Central Committee; Gyula Szeker, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; several members of the government, and diplomatic representatives. Following this, Valentin Mesyats, Soviet minister of agriculture, praised the significance of the exhibition and spoke about present-day Soviet agriculture and its future.

The exhibition will be open for 2 weeks.

PRC ATTEMPTS TO DESTROY UNITY OF NONALINED COUNTRIES SCORED

LD141406 Budapest in Hungarian to Europe 2000 GMT 13 Aug 79 LD

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The sixth conference of nonalined countries will open in September in Havana. The political preparations for the highly significant meeting clearly demonstrate that the principal question in Havana will be whether the anti-imperialist unity of the nonalined countries can be maintained and strengthened. The commentary that follows takes a look at certain aspects of the preparations for the Havana conference:

A seminar ended recently in New Delhi at which parliamentary representatives, eminent scientists and economists, and leading party officials debated the topical tasks of the nonalined movement. The result of the exhaustive debate was that the nonalined movement should play a decisive role in the struggles against colonialism, the politics of expansion and imperialism. In respect to the forthcoming Havana summit conference, the speakers at the meeting noted that it was indispensably necessary to point to certain problems of international life. Among these is the role of the United States in the Indian Ocean area. The increase in the U.S. military presence directly threatens the peace and security of the coastal states, and the same imperialist circles that are raising tension in the Indian Ocean area are striving to undermine stability in Latin America, Africa and Indochina, too.

It was also pointed out in New Delhi that this imperialist activity always meets with the support of the current Chinese leadership. But China, on the side of imperialism, is not only opposing the independent Asian states; official Chinese propaganda is doing everything it can on the eve of the Havana conference to change the anti-imperialist and peace-loving direction taken by the nonalined countries. For this reason it wants to turn the head of the movement against the socialist countries and especially the Soviet Union. According to the claims of Beijing propaganda, the Soviet Union is the main danger; all forces should be directed against it. It is evident enough that Beijing can do international imperialism no greater service than to destroy the unity of the nonalined countries and divert the movement from the anti-imperialist and anticolonialist path. Whether it can succeed in this, of course, is another matter.

It was not only in New Delhi that resolute opposition was expressed to the Chinese view. In Japan, on the first anniversary of the PRC-Japanese treaty, part of the press was sharply critical of the Chinese leadership's policies. The final (?criticism) in the articles was that the Chinese administration used the treaty to further its hegemonistic plans, for instance in its aggression against Socialist Vietnam. The unambiguous great-power and pro-imperialist policy of the Chinese leaders makes it increasingly clear to the nonalined countries that they must not listen to Beijing's advice.

PENTAGON DECISION ON TERRITORIAL WATERS CAUSES 'CONCERN'

AU141743 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 13 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[PAP report: "Territorial Waters--Pentagon Decision Causes Concern"]

[Text] Washington--The Pentagon has ordered the naval and air forces "to observe the principle of the 3-mile zone of territorial waters." That means, AP states, that the United States will direct its ships and planes to that part of the territorial waters of the states that--in the view of the United States--is "disputed."

At the moment 90 of the 111 states with access to the seas have extended their territorial waters beyond 3 miles. The presence of foreign vessels in such waters and of foreign planes in the airspace above them is regulated by the laws of a given state.

The Law of the Seas Conference is now busy tackling the issue of a uniform zone of territorial waters for all countries. The United States has agreed at that conference that the maritime borders of states should extend for 12 miles into the sea under the condition that will not hinder the freedom of navigation and aviation. The present decision of the United States, AP stresses, has created concern among conference participants.

WARSAW REPORTS UK PLANS FOR CONFERENCE ON RHODESIA

LD150944 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The British Government has officially announced that a conference on the Rhodesian constitution will open on 10 September; it has also appealed to all parties in the Rhodesian conflict to cease military operations. At present, the forces of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front are in control of two-thirds of Rhodesian territory. Observers see the British proposals as being aimed at disarming the patriotic forces through diplomatic means, because they hold out no guarantee that full power will be transferred to the people of Zimbabwe.

PAP CARRIES INTERPRESS COMMENTARY ON PAN-EUROPEAN ENERGY PLAN

LD142206 Warsaw PAP in English 1719 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 14 Aug, PAP--Will there finally be any definite talks between economic and technical experts on closer energy cooperation between Eastern and Western Europe? This is the question posed by Marek Rostocki in his article, published by the Polish INTERPRESS Agency. He recalls that in 1971 Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin proposed to (?create a) pan-European energy system and that the proposal was echoed in the CSCE Final Act, which stated that "Energy sources, especially crude oil, natural gas and coal constitute an appropriate field for long-range economic cooperation."

Today, Western Europe is more interested in energy cooperation than ever before, says the Polish author. The longtime cooperation between the socialist countries in building and the exploitation of a common energy system is well-known and appreciated in the West. What is more, some Western countries are linked to the socialist energy network: Finland with the USSR, Austria with Hungary and Czechoslovakia. The planned quick growth of electric energy production in the CMEA countries creates broad vistas for cooperation.

Rostocki goes on that creating a pan-European electro-energy system could be a breakthrough for broad energy cooperation. This cooperation would then embrace the construction of power-stations, high-voltage lines, etc. The next stage could be the Soviet Union, Poland, the GDR and the FRG constructing a gas pipeline to connect Soviet gas resources to central Europe, common work on the gasification and (?liquification) of coal.

This far-reaching undertaking would be a logical next step to the already tested forms of East-West cooperation, notes the (?Polish) commentator. For instance, the USSR's current obligations for gas supply to Western Europe reach to the year 2000. Thus, nothing stands in the way of the Helsinki spirit accompanying the further deepening of pan-European energy cooperation.

ENTERPRISES EXPERIENCE DIFFICULTIES, DELAYS IN SUPPLIES

LD141955 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A steady pace of work is being maintained in the majority of industrial enterprises, but in many factories and works staff members have been drawing attention to difficulties in transport and delays in supplies of vital raw and other materials. Difficulties in meeting the annual targets are being experienced at the Warszawa cement works caused by irregularities in the deliveries of raw materials. The Gorzow-Ursus engineering works has met its half-yearly target in the production of tractor spare parts and subassemblies for the enterprises with which it cooperates.

BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO LIBYA--Poland's ambassador to Libya, Sykstus Olesik, presented his credentials to the Secretary for Foreign Affairs of Libya Dr 'Ali 'Abd as-Salam at-Turayki. After the ceremony, in cordial atmosphere some questions concerning further development of friendship and universal cooperation between the two countries were discussed. [Text] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 2 Aug 79 LD]

HARVEST PROGRESS REPORT--Despite frequent and plentiful rains in the past few days, especially in central, eastern and southern regions of the country, the individual and state farms have so far cut almost 60 percent of the cereal crops. The speed of plowing and sowing post-harvest fields is twice as great as last year: So far some 880,000 hectares of land have been plowed and sown with secondary crops compared with some 440,000 hectares last year at the same time. In addition, the purchases of this year's yields of cereals are also faster than last year: Up to 8 August farmers delivered 233,000 tons of cereals more than last year. Although the second harvest of grass has been completed on almost 50 percent of meadows throughout the country, some areas have not exploited all possibilities for more speedily cutting their grasses. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 11-12 Aug 79 pp 1, 4 AU]

CEAUSESCU, AL-ASAD HOLD TALKS IN DAMASCUS 14 AUGUST

AU141937 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1853 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Damascus, AGERPRES, 14/8/1979--Official talks between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania and Hafiz al-Asad, secretary-general of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party, president of the Syrian Arab Republic, began in Damascus on August 14. Participating in the talks were: for Romania--Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP; Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs; as well as other officials. For Syria--Muhammad 'Ali al-Halabi, prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister for foreign affairs; Jamil Shayya, deputy prime minister for economic affairs; other officials.

During the talks President Hafiz al-Asad expressed his satisfaction at the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to the Syrian Arab Republic as well as his conviction that it would give fresh impetus to the manysided development of collaboration and cooperation between Romania and Syria. Syria's president underlined the positive course of the relations between the two countries, particularly in the economic field as well as on a party line. In this context, President Hafiz al-Asad expressed his determination, as well as the resolve of the Syrian people to further act for the expansion of the Romanian-Syrian relations.

President Nicolae Ceausescu also expressed his satisfaction at the positive development of the Romanian-Syrian collaboration and cooperation. Numerous exchanges of delegations on a party line were made, the relations between the Romanian Communist Party and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party steadily developed--which contributed to a better knowledge between the two countries and peoples, to the strengthening of Romanian-Syrian friendship and cooperation. Setting out from all this--President Nicolae Ceausescu underlined--I consider that the relations between our countries and parties have good development prospects and I hope that my visit will contribute to the development of these relations on multiple planes.

Next, information was exchanged with regard to the two countries' concerns for their economic and social development. During the talks, the two presidents underlined that the economic and social development of their countries provide new conditions and possibilities for the more powerful expansion and diversification of the economic exchanges, of economic collaboration and cooperation in various domains of mutual interest.

The two presidents also exchanged opinions on the major problems of the contemporary international life. Setting out from the reality in today's world, from the fact that the peoples, present-day mankind are confronted with particularly complex problems, the two presidents underlined the necessity of acting for their negotiated settlement, avoiding force and threat of force in international life.

As regards the situation in Europe, the necessity was underlined of intensified efforts for the establishment of a climate of security and peace on the continent, for the implementation, to this end, of the Helsinki documents. In this respect, emphasized was the significance of broad and free economic, technical-scientific and cultural cooperation among all the European states and particularly, the passage to tangible measures of military disengagement and disarmament.

Opinions were also exchanged with regard to the developments in the Middle East. Stress was laid in this context on the need for intensifying the efforts aimed at reaching--through negotiations--a comprehensive solution which should lead to a just and durable peace in the region on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, of the settlement of the Palestinian people's issue in keeping with its legitimate aspirations--including the setting up of a Palestinian free and independent state. Both sides stressed the fact that without the Palestinian people's question being solved a just and lasting peace in the region could not be achieved.

The two presidents reasserted Romania's and Syria's will to intensify their cooperation on an international plane, to make a more active contribution to detente and understanding in the world, to the people's independence and free development, to peace and international (?cooperation). The talks pass in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship, of mutual esteem and regard.

ZAPU LEADER NKOMO DEPARTS 14 AUGUST AFTER OFFICIAL VISIT

AU141809 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1979--Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union--ZAPU--and co-leader of the Patriotic Front of Zimbabwe, left Bucharest on August 14, after paying a visit of friendship to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

AGRICULTURE MINISTER MICULESCU RECEIVES U.S. CONGRESSMEN

AU141939 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 14/8/1979--On August 14, the members of the delegation of U.S. Congressmen, now visiting Romania, had an interview with Angelo Miculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and food industry. Highlighted during the talks were the good relations between Romania and the USA in promoting collaboration and cooperation in farm output and discussed were new possibilities of developing cooperation in this domain. The same day, the U.S. Congressmen met with the patriarch of the Romanian Orthodox Church, Justin Moisescu, deputy of the Grand National Assembly.

CEAUSESCU HOLDS WORKING MEETING WITH MACHINE BUILDERS

AU121700 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1732 GMT 12 Aug 79 AU

11 August Meeting

[Excerpt] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 12/8/1979--Nicolae Ceausescu had a working meeting on Saturday afternoon with the Managing Board of the Ministry of the Machine Building Industry. Attending the meeting were also executives of economic ministries, enterprises and designing institutes. The chief aspects of activity in the machine-building industry were analysed bearing on the fulfilment at a higher qualitative level of the tasks of that economic sector. Taking part were Premier Ilie Verdet and other officials. A detailed discussion was made of the questions related to the implementation of the special programmes by groups of products, especially those concerning the priority development of the production of power, mining, metallurgical, chemical and other equipment required to promote other branches and sub-branches of the national economy.

Report on Speech

AU131108 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 12 Aug 79 p 1 AU

[Report on speech made by President Nicolae Ceausescu at a meeting with the Managing Council of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry, in Bucharest 11 August]

[Text] Taking the floor at the end of the meeting, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu praised the achievements recorded in past years by machine builders in supplying more and more modern technology to the national economy and also drew attention to the serious shortcomings and drawbacks that still persist in the leadership of the relevant ministry, in centrals and certain units in this field. The party secretary general criticized the lags in the production of mining and energy equipment and stressed that those lags have affected the fulfillment of the plan provisions regarding coal extraction and the energy program for the first quarter. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked the management of the Ministry of Machine-Building Industry to immediately and responsibly eliminate all shortcomings in the production of energy equipment. The party secretary general advised the responsible officials to pay greater attention to building standard and highly efficient boilers for thermo-power centrals.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu showed that one of the most important tasks of the machine-building industry will continue to be an increased production of technical equipment which, in the final analysis, conditions the putting into operation, on time, of many of the investments for this and the coming years. For that purpose, the party secretary general recommended that a great number of relevant enterprises, research and design institutes and certain units should be mobilized to achieve this target. He also stressed the need to increase the production of mining and other excavators and that of standard electric motors and combustion engines to a greater extent and to start producing certain machines and equipment to expand the mechanization of mining above and below ground.

The party secretary general also examined the situation in the field of giving general application to standard projects and set precise time limits for finalizing that action so as to establish compulsory norms for machine designers and builders.

Within the framework of the extensive analysis in this field, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu dwelt on the need to improve research and design activities, to bring those activities closer to large enterprises and to consumers and on the need to design and rapidly start producing new types of machines having reduced metal consumption and recording greater efficiency in the exploitation process. At the same time, the party secretary general requested urgent measures aimed at completely fulfilling the item-specified and net production in machine building and at strengthening order and discipline in all sections, at achieving a better correlation and cooperation between the ministry and subordinate centrals and the other economic ministries.

Referring to our country's prices for certain exported products of the machine-building industry compared with the prices of other countries, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation should insure better prices for Romanian machines, equipment and products abroad.

In conclusion, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu--noting that our machine-building industry has recorded a high development rate and better technical equipment and that it has highly qualified workers and technicians available--asked the ministry's managing council and the leadership cadres in that industrial sector to take determined and responsible action to eliminate existing shortcomings and drawbacks, to commendably implement the programs set forth, so that the machine-building industry will make a greater contribution to the development and modernization of the national economy and to socialist Romania's constant progress.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF MALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

Continuation of Talks

LD142150 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Alioune Blondin Beye, foreign minister of the Republic of Mali, continued his talks in Belgrade this morning with Yugoslav businessmen whose organizations do business in and invest in the construction of that West African country. A concrete agreement was achieved on a number of new economic and other types of deals, in the realization of which Yugoslav enterprises could participate.

Mali is primarily interested in investment cooperation in the processing industry, health projects and technical assistance in the training of cadres in Mali. Minister Beye also conveyed to Yugoslav businessmen the Bamako government's wish for a more notable increase in trade with Yugoslavia, above all for greater imports of food and other consumer goods and equipment for some health projects. In the talks, which were assessed by both sides as very meaningful and as an incentive for a more comprehensive development of the Yugoslav-Malian economic cooperation, Dr Berislav Blazevic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, acquainted the head of Mali diplomacy and his associates with the current economic trends in Yugoslavia and with prospects of the development of bilateral relations. In this context, Blazevic informed the Malian guests of the program of the Yugoslav economy on the expansion and promotion of economic cooperation with all developing countries, a program which is among Yugoslavia's top-most tasks in the years to come.

The associates of the Malian minister, during their stay in Belgrade, will have separate and more detailed talks with representatives of our enterprises on all the agreements reached, in particular on the expansion of cooperation between Yugoslav Air Transport and Air Mali as well as on the projects on the construction of supermarkets and ware-houses for food products.

Beye TV Interview

AU142017 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 14 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Let us now hear an excerpt from the interview granted to Belgrade Television by Alioune Blondin Beye, foreign minister of Mali: [a few words in Beye's voice in French fading into announcer-read Serbo-Croatian-translation] The relations between Mali and Yugoslavia have a long tradition. President Tito was the first head of a foreign state to pay an official visit to our country at the dawn of the birth of the new republic, the Malian minister said.

Having recalled that Mali and Yugoslavia are among the founders of the nonalined movement and that Mali participated at the first nonalined conference in Belgrade in 1961, Beye stated that the political relations between the two countries are very stable and that in the Yugoslav-Malian talks which have just concluded, it was confirmed once again that there are many problems in which the two countries have similar or identical views.

The foreign minister of Mali also said that it was decided in the future to pay more attention to the development of economic relations and that it was agreed to set up a mixed Yugoslav-Malian commission to deal with the deepening of economic cooperation.

Speaking about the forthcoming summit meeting of the nonalined countries in Havana, Beye assessed this gathering of the nonalined countries as taking place at a very significant international political moment and in circumstances in which the nonalined movement has grown to be a significant force in international relations.

The Malian minister expressed his conviction that the Havana summit will direct great attention to economic problems. Beye expressed his hope that after the failure of the north-south dialog which--has reached a deadlock--the nonalined countries in Havana will pay much attention to the question of advancement of mutual economic cooperation.

Alioune Blondin Beye, foreign affairs minister of Mali, in his interview to Belgrade Television to be carried in the newsreel tonight, also referred to the latest events in southern Africa and in the southwest Sahara.

15 August Departure

LD150956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0901 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs of the Republic of Mali, left Belgrade this morning after an official and friendly visit of several days to Yugoslavia.

Minister Beye and his associates were seen off at Belgrade airport by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs.

TANJUG NOTES KAMPUCHEA REQUEST FOR CHANGE IN NONALINED DRAFT

LD091840 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1607 GMT 9 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] United Nations, Aug 9 (TANJUG)--The Permanent Mission of Democratic Kampuchea to the United Nations has officially asked Cuban officials in New York for granting entry visas to head of state Khieu Samphan and members of his delegation to go to Havana to attend the 6th non-aligned summit. At the same time, the mission demanded by a special act that the part of the Cuban draft concluding declaration of the 6th summit regarding Southeast Asia be radically changed. All member countries of the non-aligned movement and those with the status of observer, nearly one hundred states, have received the "amendment".

In its analysis of the part of the Cuban draft regarding Indochina, Democratic Kampuchea emphasizes that "such a declaration would legalize the Vietnamese aggression, invasion and occupation of Democratic Kampuchea and would thus represent a serious challenge to the Kampuchean people who daily shed blood, not only for its own liberation and salvation, but also for the maintenance and strengthening of the original principles of the non-aligned movement and the U.N. Charter". Regarding the future of the region too, it is said that the final document, if it remained such, would "encourage the escalation of war" in Southeast Asia and would prevent the creation of a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

CORRESPONDENT REPORTS ON SAMPHAN EFFORT TO OBTAIN CUBAN VISA

AU091940 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 9 Aug 79 AU

[TANJUG correspondent Bozidar Djurica report]

[Text] We have received a report from UN Headquarters by TANJUG correspondent Bozidar Djurica. The Kampuchean delegation to the United Nations has applied to Cuba for visas for members of its delegation, who will be sent to the sixth nonalined summit meeting. Will these visas be granted?

Permission to allow the entry of Khieu Samphan, head of state of Democratic Kampuchea, and of members of his delegation into Cuba is being awaited in New York. The application forms for granting visas were completed by the Kampuchean ambassador to the United Nations last week and were handed to the Cuban officials. An answer is now being awaited.

Samphan heads a state which was overthrown by foreign military intervention in January. However, the overthrown state continues to offer an armed resistance and is recognized by the United Nations and the nonalined movement. Will a visa for Samphan arrive in time for him to be able to attend the sixth nonalined summit meeting in Havana? This is the question.

Awaiting an answer, the Kampuchean Government has demonstrated that it does not rule out the worst that may happen. The government feels the efforts--not numerous, but such which cannot be ignored--were aimed at preventing its trip to the sixth nonalined summit meeting by the so-called logic of fait accompli, thus legalizing the foreign conquest of Kampuchea.

For this reason the Kampuchean Government used the UN podium to complain in a written message to the entire international community. In this broad world podium the Kampuchean Government received well-chosen words of recognition and in turn expressed its gratitude to the governments which defended Kampuchea's legitimate right to take its place at the most important meeting of the nonalined countries.

HUA GUOFENG SENDS 'PERSONAL MESSAGE' TO TITO

LD141340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1236 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Hua Guofeng, chairman of the CCP Central Committee and premier of the PRC State Council, has sent a personal message to Josip Broz Tito, president of the SFRY.

The message, which relates to topical questions of international relations, was presented to Mirko Ostojic, Yugoslav ambassador in Beijing, by Zhang Haifeng, vice-minister of foreign affairs.

IRAQI PRESIDENT THANKS TITO FOR CONGRATULATIONS

LD150936 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0910 GMT 15 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Baghdad, Aug 15 (INA)--President Sammad Husayn said that Iraq looks forward [to] collective action to achieve the success of the forthcoming non-aligned summit conference.

The president confirmed Iraq's keenness for collective pan-Arab action in the conference, saying that the trends drawn by the Baghdad summit conference still represent the correct formula for the political activity of the Arab countries.

This came in a message of thanks he sent to President Josip Broz Tito of Yugoslavia in reply to a congratulatory message President Husayn had received from him on the occasion of his assuming the office of chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council and president of the Iraqi Republic.

President Husayn pointed out in his message to the delicate situation in the Arab region and the continuous Zionist hostilities on the Arab territories.

He highly appreciated the content of President Tito's message in regard to the exchange of viewpoints. The message also clarified the position of Yugoslavia towards a number of issues of common interest.

TOPICS OF UPCOMING VRHOVEC-GENSCHER TALKS REVIEWED

LD141430 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1340 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Bonn, Aug 14 (TANJUG)--The visit by Hans-Dietrich Genscher, foreign minister of the Federal Republic of Germany, to Yugoslavia and his working meeting with Yugoslav Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Josip Vrhovec on Thursday will be an opportunity for the two countries' representatives to reconfirm their mutual interest in the development of good relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia, it is pointed out in the circles of the Bonn Foreign Ministry.

This working meeting between the two countries foreign ministers in a form disburdened from usual formalities will take place at a very favorable moment, it is emphasized here.

In a talk with TANJUG correspondent, press spokesman for the Federal Republic of Germany's Ministry of Foreign Affairs Jurgen Sudhoff said that the official Bonn highly evaluates and supports the nonaligned role in international relations and considers this movement as one of the official factors of the stability of peace in the world.

During the Vrhovec-Genscher meeting, special attention will be paid to further steps in the direction of tension-easing, preparations for a new Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe to be held in Madrid next year, disarmament and other current subjects, it is expected here. This meeting will surely be useful for the further intensification of bilateral relations between Yugoslavia and the Federal Republic of Germany, it is pointed out in Bonn.

BELGRADE BORBA SCORES BULGARIAN WRITERS' ATTACKS

AU141858 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 9 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Zoran Mandzurka commentary: "Recalling Old Dreams (In Connection With Another Bulgarian Attack on Our Country)"]

[Text] "Lies do not help at all..."--(Goce Delcev). Yet another Bulgarian attack on Yugoslavia begins with this in many ways symbolic citation on this occasion. In a consistently more frequent and recognizably harmonized number of anti-Yugoslav outbursts by official Sofia, the ungrateful role of the proponents of that business has been assumed by--Bulgarian writers.

"The cause" is new: The Struga poetry evenings which, this month, within the framework of a traditional, broadly respected dialog on poetry, will also mark the work of Nikola Vapcarov. All the rest is an old thing, going back to the San Stefano Treaty.

The Bulgarian Writers' Association--it is claimed in a typical declaration published, so that perhaps everything would be complete, on the Ilinden Day, 2 August--"can no longer stand silent before the gross maltreatments of our sacred national inheritance, carried out before our own eyes." The association, it is then said, cannot "remain indifferent" toward "negations of the national belonging of great historic personalities." Probably to avoid any mistake, the Sofia writers immediately mention those personalities: among them are the brothers Miladinov, Goce Delcev, Dame Gruev, Jane Sandanski and even King Samuilo. The Bulgarian association also cannot remain "indifferent" because--as is further stated--in the entire Bulgarian literature "There is no significant author who was indifferent toward the fate of the Bulgars in Macedonia."

Naturally, one can not be indifferent to the "lack of indifference" of Bulgarian writers. After all, the lesson of Delcev's citation, to which the Sofia declaration refers, is also sufficient. However, that kind of Sofia approach to Yugoslavia is exposed to such an extent that it no longer hides either its original sources or its ulterior motives. Both the sources and motives are completely clear. At the same time, those sources and motives are extremely negative and their effect unavoidably and vitally influences the course of the overall relations between Yugoslavia and Bulgaria.

Despite that--or precisely because of it--it means little for Sofia officials. The need to realistically perceive the manner of building mutual confidence and resolving pending questions--something for which Yugoslavia is constantly working--is, in Sofia, being stubbornly transformed into efforts to point, by constantly changing the past, to the longing for a future as they imagine it and, really, by projecting what is old to deny the present.

About False Concealments

Through the prism of the 100-year-old San Stefano dream of a greater Bulgaria--which even present day, socialist Bulgaria cannot resist--the Bulgarian attacks on our country are being resumed stubbornly and with an intensity which is increasing according to a set rule. Sometimes the forms are changed, but the substance remains unchanged.

The new declaration was signed this time by writers (whose periodical POGLED had at one time already made its full contribution to the anti-Yugoslav campaign) thus giving new life to old declarations (like the already forgotten one of last year, by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs) and to new memoirs, like the ones which Tsola Dragoycheva signed.

In Sofia it is now claimed that they cannot "be indifferent" because of the Yugoslav "forgeries." However, that is not all. In Sofia they are now also "concerned" because it is "tolerated" in a socialist country, which is going to the forthcoming nonalined conference in Havana with pretentions of peacefully resolving disputes and conflicts between countries of distant continents, while this same country allows territorial pretensions towards its neighbors, falsely concealed by an apparently innocent international literary manifestation.

Lessons of the Past

Is it necessary to remind anyone here of the specific traits of the Yugoslav and Bulgarian foreign political activity. Is it necessary, in fact, to raise the question of consistency and inconsistency, of principles and practical steps.

Certainly no commentary is needed for that; truth is sufficient. However, judging by all indications, truth in official Sofia does not mean much. The same goes for the negative experience which clearly demonstrates that it was precisely the Bulgarian people who paid the greatest price for great-state nationalism, nurtured and strengthened in the system in which nationalism should be alien. Reality also clearly confirms that the development of good-neighborly relations--to which Yugoslavia attaches special importance--cannot develop in one direction only, that such development cannot depend on intentions like the ones which Sofia aspires to--realizing narrow national and border territorial goals.

The recognition of "reality within the SFRY" and expression of "readiness" to promote cooperation--which Sofia declaratively advocates--is at great variance with the gross denial of the existence and rights of an entire nation. The proposals on signing this or that solemn declaration no less oppose--and depend on daily political reasons--the decrees which deprive a whole nation--the Macedonian nation--of its history with aspiring also to deprive it of its authenticity and future. The Bulgarian attacks on Yugoslavia are in the grestest possible disharmony with the truth itself.

PESIC DISCUSSES NONALINED MEETING WITH ARGENTINA'S CAVANDOLI

For Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS reportage on the visit to Argentina by the deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, Milorad Pesic, see the Argentina section of the 14 August Latin America DAILY REPORT.

UBIPARIP REVIEWS EXECUTIVE COUNCIL ECONOMIC MEASURES

LD150752 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1815 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--"The measures of the Federal Executive Council should under no circumstance be assessed as a campaign but rather as a requirement to carry out certain changes and to guide the present economic trends in the direction of implementing the adopted economic policy this year. The measures are aimed at eliminating negative trends in those economic sectors where the greatest deviations from the adopted policy have taken place."

This was stated by Gojko Ubiparip, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, in a interview with OSLOBODJENJE in which he answered a number of questions on the concept and implementation of the policy measures and economic stabilization.

Ubiparip stated that the introduction of certain economic measures of an interventionist nature had been required. The essence of the measures, he said, and their basic directions and goals proceed from this year's resolution and are aimed at implementing the economic stabilization policy. The deepening of unfavorable tendencies in some essential sectors of social reproduction; changes in external circumstances; and the general conditions of implementing the adopted policy in economic relations with other countries demanded the adoption of additional measures in order to prevent the further development of unfavorable tendencies. He noted that all of this is in the spirit of and in line with our system.

Regarding economic relations with other countries, Ubiparip said that the measures require the republic and provinces, as well as self-managing interest communities for economic relations with other countries, to take on the rights and responsibilities for implementing the balance of payments and the foreign exchange balance of payments of Yugoslavia, which were adopted by the SFRY Assembly. The orientation is toward imports of necessary equipment only and toward savings in foreign exchange at all levels--from basic organization to the organs and organizations of the federation.

Ubiparip also stated that the council had yielded to pressures to increase prices. These concessions to pressures have sometimes been great and sometimes small, and demands for increases in prices have been agreed to, all or which has led to the further disruption of relations in primary distribution. He noted that there had been no objective reasons for such high increases in prices, particularly in some activities.

The decisions to set price ceilings on the basis of the agreement of the republics and provinces are aimed at reducing price increases to within agreed frameworks and to allow changes only by agreement and in exceptional circumstances which justify these changes.

In the area of consumption, a series of measures have already been taken or will be taken, Ubiparip said in response to a question, on measures to curb general and joint investment and personal consumption. A law on special conditions for granting credits for investments has been submitted to the SFRY Assembly. The basic objective of this law is to speed up the pooling of resources by basic organizations of associated labor and resources for the construction of joint projects. In addition, the law envisages various types of investor participation, which will amount in some projects to as much as 80 percent of the estimated value. This, he noted, will exert a positive influence on the adoption of decisions on the construction of projects to be supplied primarily with domestic raw material and reproduction materials. It is here that the minimum participation of investors is also envisaged. In addition to the provision on the amendments and supplements to the general conditions for granting consumer credits, investment measures are being adopted to intensify activity aimed at completing production projects.

In response to a question on the decision to restrict the consumption of liquid fuels, Ubiparip said that the results were positive and that they had been reflected mostly in the sale of gasoline. Due to the increased number of cars operating this year, a 12 percent increase in consumption had been forecast. In the first 7 months of this year an increase of 6 percent has been registered. However, gasoline sales in May, June and July were considerably reduced and were less than in the same 3 to 6 month period last year. We expect, Ubiparip said, that additional measures will cause a rapid reorientation of consumption and substitution by domestic fuels so that the supply of domestic fuels can be insured.

The activity of the Federal Executive Council and the effect of the current or future measures to be taken by the federation, the republics, provinces and municipalities represent only part of the general struggle to combat unfavorable economic trends and to implement the economic stabilization policy.

Without the comprehensive involvement of all organized subjective forces of our society, primarily of the LCY, the trade unions, the Socialist Alliance, and self-managing organs, organizations and communities, the outcome of these measures would be extremely uncertain and the dangers of a possible degeneration of some measures would be very acute, Gorjko Ubiparip said in the interview published in Monday's OSLOBODJENJE

FINANCE SECRETARY KOSTIC REPORTS ON ECONOMIC RESULTS

LD141806 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1630 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Belgrade--Speaking at a press conference in Belgrade today, Petar Kostic, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary of finance, dealt in particular with the setting of price ceilings, the orientation toward greater use of coal and increases in personal incomes and living costs.

In explaining the discrepancy between the planned and actual results of the economy since the first of the year, Kostic said that in the first 6 months, industrial production had increased by 9.1 percent and social production by some 9 percent. By the beginning of August exports had increased nominally by 117 percent and imports nominally by 135 percent, or, in real terms, more than 10 percent. The planned increase was only 2 percent. Compared with last year's average, the rate of price increase in July had been 24.3 percent. Retail prices and living costs in July, compared with December last year, increased by 15.1 and 13.9 percent respectively. The mass of personal incomes increased by more than 30 percent compared with the same period in 1978. Some time will be needed before the results of the adopted stabilization measures show up. It should not be forgotten however, that the economic situation in Yugoslavia, as elsewhere, is also determined by external factors, both those which could and those which could not be foreseen, Kostic said. Yugoslavia and other developing countries have found themselves in a situation in which they have to pay a high price for raw materials and technology.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION ARRIVAL--Skopje--Oswin Forker, secretary for science, education and culture of the SED Dresden District Directorate; and Manfred Scheler, chairman of the Dresden District Council; have arrived in Skopje as guests of the LCY Central Committee. The guests are on a working holiday in the Socialist Republic of Macedonia and will visit a number of towns of this republic. The visitors were welcomed at Skopje airport by Jakov Lazaroski, executive secretary of the LC of Macedonia Central Committee Presidium. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 12 Aug 79 LD]

YUGOSLAV-HUNGARIAN GAS PIPELINE--Subotica--Linking up the eastern gas pipeline system of Yugoslavia with the main gas pipeline of Hungary was completed near Horgos today. This linkup will make for imports of 20 million cubic meters of gas from the Soviet Union even by September. By the end of the year 210 million cubic meters of natural gas are planned to be imported. According to the 20-year agreement, gas imports from the Soviet Union are to reach the figure of 2.5 billion cubic meters by 1985. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 10 Aug 79 LD]

VOJVODINA OIL PRODUCTION--Novi Sad--In the first 7 months of the year, Vojvodina supplied refineries with 678,000 tons of crude oil, 16,000 tons more than planned. In July alone, 100,000 tons of oil were produced by Vojvodina oilfields. An even greater increase in oil production is expected in the second half of the year, because new oil wells in northern and southern Banat are expected to be put into operation. In the first 7 months of the year, Vojvodina produced 691,000 cubic meters of gas, 70,000 cubic meters more than planned. [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1507 GMT 14 Aug 79 LD]